

Japan Promises Not to Involve the United States in Its Operations Against Germans

JAPAN TELLS THE KAISER TO LEAVE ORIENT

Mikado's Sweeping Ultimatum Sure to be Followed by War.

MUST REPLY BY AUG. 23

America Assured Our Interests and Integrity of China Will Be Protected.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.

Administration officials look upon Japan's ultimatum to Germany as an issue strictly between Japan and Germany. Secretary of State Bryan has been assured by Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, that the Tokyo government will exercise the utmost care to safeguard the interests of the United States and other countries not immediately involved during the settlement of the issue. Baron Chinda presented a note which comprised an announcement of the ultimatum and a statement of Japan's intention to restore Kiaochow to China. Germany took the territory from China after the killing of several German missionaries 16 years ago.

President Wilson today declared he had no reason to question the good faith of the declaration of Japan in promising to observe the integrity of China in connection with the Japanese ultimatum to Germany.

The president made it clear that the United States will not be involved in any way in the Japanese-German controversy and indicated his confidence in the good faith of Japan to carry out her assurance that she will maintain the integrity of China.

U. S. Protest is Urged.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—A resolution directing Secretary of State Bryan to protest against the announced intention of Japan to take over the German leased territory of Kiaochow, China, was introduced in the house today by Representative Britten of Illinois.

Britten's resolution was introduced in an informal manner without special attention being directed to it, and later was referred to a committee. Britten said the course of Japan appears to be a warlike step to gain a hold on Chinese territory.

Japan Sends Ultimatum.

Tokyo, Aug. 17.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday at 8 o'clock, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiaochow, and giving Germany until Sunday, Aug. 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war.

To Protect U. S. Interests.

Takaki Kato, the Japanese foreign minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the far east would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to doubts whether communications with Berlin were assured, Japan, in order to insure the arrival of the ultimatum, forwarded it to Berlin by six channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The government also notified Count von Riez, German ambassador to Japan, and likewise retarded the time limit for a reply until Aug. 23.

Premier Makes Announcement.

Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, yesterday invited the peers, the news-

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THE WEATHER

Forecast Till 7 P. M. Tomorrow, for Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and Vicinity.

Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably showers or thunderstorms; continued warm.

Highest temperature yesterday, 32; lowest last night, 73; temperature at 7 a. m., 76.

Temperature at 3 o'clock p. m., 93. Wind velocity at 7 a. m., nine miles per hour.

Precipitation in the last 24 hours, 2 inches.

Relative humidity at 7 p. m. yesterday, 42 per cent; at 7 a. m. today, 70 per cent.

River stage at 7 a. m., 2.5 feet, a fall of .1 in the last 48 hours.

J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

Evening stars: Jupiter, Venus, Mars. Morning stars: Saturn, Mercury. Half-way between the point overhead and the southeastern horizon. Altair, of constellation Aquila, shines brilliantly about 9 p. m.

DEAD HEAPED ON FIELDS OF DIEST

London, Aug. 17.—A trip over the battlefield at Diest, Belgium, is described by a correspondent of the Daily News: "I remember best a brown stretch of harrowed ground half a furlong in length which is the grave of 1,200 Germans who fell Wednesday. All over the field are other graves, some of Germans, some of Belgians, some of horses. When I reached the place peasants with long spades were still engaged in the work of burial. "The battle ground was about three miles long with Haalen at one end. The houses at Haalen were pierced with bullet holes. Hardly a pane of glass remains. As I crossed the battle field a German biplane swept by like a carrion crow seeking other victims. "Later in the day I visited Bruges prison where four hundred Germans were held. I never before saw men sleep as these did. They lay like dogs, after seven days and nights of almost constant fighting. These prisoners are no cowards. They surrendered only when no other course was possible. They are victims of the German military system which drills men out of all independence."

ENGLISH GENERAL DIES WHILE ON WAY TO FRONT

London, Aug. 17.—Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson died suddenly in a train in England today. He was born in 1859 and was one of the foremost British military leaders. He had a long war record and at the time of his death he held an eastern command in the British army.

RESERVISTS NEED NOT GO HOME FOR WAR FROM U. S.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—In an official announcement issued by Secretary of State Bryan, naturalized Americans are warned that the United States is not a party to any treaty under which persons of foreign birth residing in this country may be compelled to return home for military service. "The United States," continues the statement, "holds that no naturalized citizens of this country can rightfully be held to account for military liability to his native land accruing subsequent to emigration therefrom, but this principle may be contested by countries with which this country has not entered into treaties of naturalization. The United States has concluded treaties of naturalization with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Norway, and Sweden."

FRANCE ANSWERS MEDIATION OFFER

London, Aug. 17.—The Chronicle's Paris dispatch says the French foreign minister Viviani, replying to the American offer of mediation, remarked that France had been attacked despite her steady refusal to take the aggressive and said in thanking President Wilson, "You may be assured the French government and people will recognize in your idea a new evidence of your interest in the destinies of France."

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—Germany has also acknowledged the receipt of President Wilson's proffer of good offices in mediation or arbitration. All the warring countries, except Russia, have now replied.

The reply of France to President Wilson's offer of mediation is not understood to be final at the state department nor as indicating an indisposition on the part of the French government to consider the proposal. The administration did not expect mediation would be considered in the first heat of conflict and before any great decisive battles had been fought.

ALLIES PLAN ADVANCE ON ENTIRE FRONT

First Attack Will be Signal for Engagement of Vast Proportions.

FRENCH FIRE DEADLY

Abandoned German Trenches in Upper Alsace Filled With Dead and Wounded.

London, Aug. 17.—An official communication from the French war office Sunday says, "At the moment that the German main force comes into contact with our troops, our allies will force both Germany and Austria to engage in an additional struggle which it seems likely will be of vast proportions."

French Advance in Alsace.

London, Aug. 17.—The official press bureau says French troops in the course of a rapid advance along the valley of Schirmeck have taken 1,000 prisoners. The scene of the fighting of the last few days in upper Alsace, the announcement continues, shows the great destructive effect of the fire of the allied artillery. Trenches that had been abandoned by the enemy were filled with dead and wounded.

A dispatch to the Havas agency from Paris says French troops have occupied the town of Schirmeck, seven and a half miles beyond Saales in Alsace. They took 12 field guns, 12 caissons and eight rapid fire guns. The French cavalry then pushed on to Mulbach and Lutzelhausen.

French Victory at Dinant.

London, Aug. 17.—Despite the repeated repulses which they have suffered the German battalions continue to move forward for a decisive encounter, which cannot be delayed much longer.

While there has been a lull in the fighting in northern Belgium, the invaders are sweeping along the valley of the Meuse, south of Namur, and have reached Dinant, where part of a strong French force, which is established behind that town, took the offensive and defeated them.

The incident shows that the French crossed the Belgian frontier to join hands with their allies not a moment too soon.

Germans Driven Back.

All along the Alsace-Lorraine frontier the advance guards of the two opposing armies have come into contact, and, according to French official reports, the Germans have been driven back everywhere with loss.

An official report from Paris confirming the occupancy by French troops on Friday of several mountains around Donon, also known as Rougemont, says 500 German prisoners were taken.

Strong French forces are now in possession of all the passes of the Vosges mountains, from the west, as far as those leading down to Colmar. Further south French forces are ready to proceed over the flat country toward Mulhausen.

The French have taken the offensive along the line from Luneville to Sarrebourg, on the German frontier, but here, as in the other theaters of war, the main armies have not come into contact.

Drive Germans From Dinant.

Probably the most important fighting took place at Dinant, where German cavalry occupied a portion of the town on the left bank of the Meuse, 15 miles south of Namur. French infantry coming from the north with machine guns, however, drove them out of the town.

An exchange of telegraph Co's Brussels dispatch says the French casualties in the fighting between Namur and Dinant were heavy, as the Germans were strongly entrenched and their artillery at the outset played great havoc with the French lines.

The fight was principally an artillery affair. The French gradually drove the Germans back until late in the afternoon they were about 10 miles south of Dinant pursued by mounted rifles and infantry.

Reuter's correspondent in Brussels telegraphs that the French legation there confirms the report of a victory by the French at Dinant. It says the German troops appeared in force with

UNCLE'S NEW JOB



BRITISH CENSOR STOPS ALL NEWS

New York, Aug. 17.—The censorship of the British authorities over the empire's armed forces, afloat and in Belgium, is effective to a remarkable degree. Not a word of news has come through for several days concerning the British naval and military activities.

The J. P. Morgan Co. has abandoned a proposed loan to France owing to Washington's attitude on the subject.

several quick firing guns and attacked the French position.

A brisk fight ensued in the course of which the French artillery decimated the German troops. At the end of the fighting the French occupied both banks of the river.

From Paris came an official note issued by the war office confirming the report of a battle at Dinant. It says: "A division of German cavalry supported by some battalions of infantry attacked Dinant today. The French cavalry repulsed the German troops, who retired in disorder."

"The French troops captured some hundreds of German cavalry horses, which were immediately sent to the rear to serve as remounts for the French cavalry."

"The high spirits of the French troops greatly encouraged the Belgians."

Stop Move on Brussels.

A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says:

"No German movement is reported toward Brussels, and there does not seem to be further fear of such advance. The German tactics appear to have been badly disorganized by the resistance of the Liege forts, which are still perfectly intact and are resisting courageously."

"Since Friday the advance of the French has been hastened and has become very determined with the result that the French victory at Dinant will prove important."

"The Belgian army is strongly entrenched to the north, and the German attack on Haalen and Diest has been broken up. It is therefore safe to conclude that the position of the allies is excellent. Every day that has passed has strengthened their chance of final victory."

PRUSSIAN EAGLE SHOWN IN PARIS

Paris, Aug. 17.—The first Prussian eagle captured by the French in the present war swung today above the entrance of the French war office. It was taken from the German troops during the action at St. Blaise. Crowds of Parisians stood for hours this morning staring at the captured standard.

Brussels, Aug. 17.—The standard of the famous German regiment of Death's Head hussars, formerly commanded by Crown Prince Frederick William, was captured by Belgians at the battle at Haalen.

FOREIGNSHIPS GET RIGHT TO FLY U. S. FLAG

House Bill to Admit Vessels of Other Countries to Registry as Passed.

ONE CLAUSE REJECTED

Proposition to Admit Foreign Craft to Coastwise Trade Is Turned Down.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—The senate by a vote of forty to twenty rejected the conference report on the shipping bill to admit foreign built ships to American registry and the proposition to open coastwise trade to foreign craft.

The house bill was adopted by the same vote. It only extends American registry to all foreign built ships.

The bill enacts into law the administration plan to restore transatlantic trade paralyzed by the European war and is designed to enlarge the American merchant marine.

Already the Hamburg-American line has received proposals for certain of its vessels in American waters and the North German Lloyd has announced it will sell some of its ships. Administration officials expect to see many foreign built ships come under the American flag soon after the president signs the bill.

Senator O'Gorman, in charge of the conference bill which was defeated, expressed amazement over the democratic opposition.

"It amazes me," said O'Gorman, "that senators who not long ago eloquently proclaimed coastwise shipping an offensive monopoly seem to find no difficulty today in arguing for a result that will tend to perpetuate this monopoly. We have reached a sad day in the decline of the democratic party when democrats rise here and use republican argument to support an un-American system of protection."

Cause of Opposition.

The defection of a large number of democrats—one-fifth of the majority's strength—and the co-operating opposition of the republicans to the conference bill were based upon objection to the following provision in the conference report:

"Foreign-built vessels may engage in the coastwise trade if registered pursuant to the provisions of this act within two years from its passage."

TURKS IN MOTION AGAINST GREECE?

London, Aug. 17.—An official dispatch says Greece has received information that Turkish troops are marching across Bulgaria in the direction of Greece. Turkey has been notified that if the news is confirmed corresponding military and naval measures will be taken immediately by Greece.

Provided that such vessels so admitted under the provisions of this section may contract with the postmaster general under the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce, so long as such vessels shall in all respects comply with the provisions and requirements of this act."

Two great interests would be affected were this provision to receive approval. The first is the coastwise monopoly, which includes that on the great lakes, and the second is made up of ship-building plants which derive most of their work from the companies engaged in the coastwise trade.

Germans Complain of Natives.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 17.—The northward advance of the Austro-Hungarian armies continues both along the right and left banks of the River Vistula, forming the boundary between Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland.

The Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency of Germany, circulated the following note:

"The conduct of the Russians in those places taken by us appears, like the conduct of the Belgian population toward the German troops, contrary to the law of nations."

"Last night shots were fired on German troops from an ambush at Kalisz, in Russian Poland. Two soldiers were killed and 20 or 30 wounded."

"It seems undoubted that the attack was delivered by nonmilitary inhabitants of the place, and it is suspected that these bands are connected with the government."

"As in France and Belgium, the German troops will act drastically in order to suppress these attacks."

Laconia Brings 1,600 Home.

New York, Aug. 17.—The Cunard liner Laconia has arrived from Liverpool with more than 1,600 passengers, mostly Americans.

Many Refugees Reach Italy.

Genoa, Italy, Aug. 17.—Five thousand Americans are expected to arrive from Switzerland. Twenty-five hundred are already here awaiting transportation.

CZAR'S FLEET IN BLACK SEA MAY GET OUT

Russia Demands From Turkey Permission for Passage of Ships.

CAVALRY IN GALICIA

Series of Brilliant Attacks by Muscovite Horsemen in Province of Austria.

Copenhagen, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Politiken from Constantinople says Russia has demanded from Turkey permission for an unrestricted passage through the Dardanelles of the Russian Black sea fleet. The Russian fleet in the Black sea since the war began has captured about a hundred German and Austrian merchantmen in those waters. Many were oil tankers.

Russians Invade Austria.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 17.—The war office says: "Defensive operations and movements by reconnoitering detachments of the Russian army on the frontier of Galicia between Aug. 13 and 17 led to a series of attacks by cavalry supported by infantry and artillery. In the provinces of Plotzkoff and Kielce the Austrian cavalry occupied a front of over fifty miles. The cavalry was supported by infantry and artillery."

Brilliant Cavalry Dashes.

"On Aug. 14 the Austrian advance guard penetrated a short distance into Russian territory. It is reported that this offensive movement was checked by the Russian troops. On Aug. 15 the Russians, by a series of brilliant cavalry attacks, dislodged the enemy from Kielce and also occupied a town in the Tomaszoff district. The Russian cavalry cut off advance guards and tiers of Austrian cavalry. Nea sian cavalry inflicted the eleventh Austrian defeat in a sabre engagement. The Russian cavalry is in close contact with the enemy everywhere."

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